Faunitaxys

Revue de Faunistique, Taxonomie et Systématique
morphologique et moléculaire

Volume 10
Numéro 39

Juillet 2022

ISSN : 2269 - 6016
Dépôt légal : Juillet 2022

Faunitaxys

Revue de Faunistique, Taxonomie et Systématique
morphologique et moléculaire

ZooBank : http://zoobank.org/79A36B2E-F645-4F9A-AE2B-ED32CE6771CC

Directeur de la publication, rédacteur, conception graphique et PAO:
Lionel Delaunay

Cette revue ne peut pas être vendue
Elle est distribuée par échange aux institutions (version papier)
et sur simple demande aux particuliers (format PDF)
à l'adresse suivante:

AFCFF (Association française de Cartographie de la Faune et de la Flore)
28, rue Voltaire, F- 42100 Saint Etienne
E-mail: lionel.delaunay@free.fr

Elle est disponible librement au téléchargement à partir du site:

http://faunitaxys.fr/

La parution de *Faunitaxys* est apériodique

Faunitaxys est indexé dans / ***Faunitaxys*** is indexed in:
- **Zoological Record**
Articles and nomenclatural novelties are referenced by:
- **ZooBank** (http://zoobank.org)
Online Archives:
- **HAL** (https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr)
- **Internet Archive** (https://archive.org)

Imprimée sur les presses de SPEED COPIE, 6, rue Tréfilerie, F- 42100 Saint-Etienne

Imprimé le 17 juillet 2022

Faunitaxys, **10**(**39**), 2022 : 1 – 8.
https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(39)

On some species of *Anobrium* Belon (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Pteropliini)

ANTONIO SANTOS-SILVA (1) & LARRY G. BEZARK (2,*)

(1) Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.
- E-mail: toncriss@uol.com.br - Orcid: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7128-1418
- ZooBank: http://zoobank.org/726E502C-0712-4EB7-8737-63D881C96B39

(2) 521 46th Street, Sacramento, California, 95819, USA.
- E-mail: bezbycids@gmail.com
- ZooBank : http://zoobank.org/25C35904-2035-4416-9534-8641C1551196

* Correspondence.

Keywords:

Coleoptera;
Cerambycidae;
longhorned beetles;
Pteropliini;
taxonomy;
Anobrium;
neotropical region.

Abstract. – Notes on *Anobrium fasciatum* Galileo & Martins, 2002 are provided and the type locality is discussed, as well as the identity of a paratype. The sex of the holotype of *Anobrium fraterculum* Galileo & Martins, 2002 is corrected, and notes on morphological information in the original description are provided. Morphological variation in *Anobrium simplicis* Galileo & Martins, 2002 is reported and a new country record is added. The identity of the holotype of *Anobrium luridum* (Breuning, 1940) is discussed. We provide better photos of the holotypes of *A. punctatum* Galileo & Martins, 2002, and *A. minimum* Martins, Galileo & Limeira-de-Oliveira, 2009.

Santos-Silva A. & Bezark L. G., 2022. – On some species of *Anobrium* Belon (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Pteropliini). *Faunitaxys*, 10(39): 1 – 8.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(39)

ZooBank: http://zoobank.org/DF92E5CF-6C0C-4270-B5E5-BF255CF332F3

Received: 07/05/2022 – *Revised*: 06/07/2022 – *Accepted*: 10/07/2022

Introduction

Currently, *Anobrium* Belon, 1903 includes ten species known only from South America (Monné 2022; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2021). Before Galileo & Martins (2002), only the type species, *A. oberthueri* Belon, 1903, and *Euteles lurida* Breuning, 1940 (transferred to *Anobrium* in 2002 by Galileo & Martins) were known. Galileo & Martins (2002) reviewed the genus and described six species; Martins *et al.* (2009) described one more species; and Galileo *et al.* (2015) described another one. The descriptions by Galileo & Martins (2002) encompass some problems, and the provided key often results in incorrect identifications. These errors occur because some features used in the key are variable or, in some cases, do not reflect the true feature present in the species. Here we try to solve some of these problems. However, the small number of specimens at our disposal does not allow us to be sure about the true identity of some species (*e.g.* eventual synonyms and misidentification of specimens). Even so, we consider it convenient to draw attention to these problems and provide photographs of the types at our disposal. We believe that this information may help other researchers in the future.

Material and Methods

Photographs were taken in the MZSP with a Canon EOS Rebel T3i DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software. Measurements were taken in "mm" using measuring ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope, also used in the study of the specimens.
The species were identified using original descriptions, redescriptions, photographs of the holotypes, and comparisons with specimens of the MZSP collection.

The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows:
– **BMNH**: The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom
– **MNRJ**: Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
– **MZSP**: Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

Results

Anobrium fasciatum Galileo & Martins, 2002
(Fig. 1-11)

Anobrium fasciatum Galileo & Martins, 2002: 21;
Monné, 2005: 632 (cat.);
Wappes *et al.*, 2006: 28 (distr.);
Morvan & Roguet, 2013: 35 (distr.);
Monné *et al.*, 2017: 79 (holotype);
Lingafelter *et al.*, 2017: 245;
Monné, 2022: 1029 (cat.).

Reviewer:
Juan Pablo Botero (*Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá, Colombia*) - Orcid: http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5547-7987
- ZooBank: http://zoobank.org/463CA17F-AC2C-44DF-85AB-2AEA79684A12

This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs License, which permits use and distribution in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and no modifications or adaptations are made.
Copyright 2022 The Authors. *Faunitaxys* published by Lionel Delaunay on behalf of the AFCFF (Association française de Cartographie de la Faune et de la Flore).

Remarks. – In the original description Galileo & Martins (2002) reported the type material as follows:

> "Holótipo [♂], Brasil, *Mato Grosso*: (12º21'S 51º46'W, "light trap at 22 m up, gallery forest), 22.X.1968, R. A. Beaver col. (MZSP).
>
> Parátipos:
>
> *Mato Grosso*: (12º21'S 51º46'W, "on liana 1018, gallery forest"), [♂], 1.XI.1960, R. A. Beaver col. (BMNH);
>
> Sinop (12º31'S, 56º37'W, BR 163, km 500 a 600, 350 m), [♂], X.1974, Alvarenga & Roppa col. (MNRJ)."

Comments on the type material are needed to clarify label data:

1. The holotype (Fig. 1-6) has two labels with different type localities: one from Brazil, Mato Grosso; another from Bolivia, Santa Cruz. We do not know which one indicates the true type locality of the species. Therefore, the type locality of *A. fasciatum* remains uncertain. As several species that occur in the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso also occur in Bolivia, it is not possible to be sure, even if more specimens were collected in Bolivia. Accordingly, it is necessary to accept the type locality as reported in the original description;
2. The paratype ♂ from Brazil, Mato Grosso, belonging to the BMNH (Fig. 7-11) was collected on 1.XI.1968, and not 1.XI.1960;
3. "RS/RGS Exp. Brazil" present on the labels of the two types means "Royal Society/Royal Geographical Society" – known as "Expedição Mato Grosso."

Comparing the holotype with the paratype belonging to the BMNH, it is possible to see that, apparently, they belong to two different species. In the holotype the pronotum is shiny, slightly longer, and transversely striate-punctate; the longitudinal pubescent band on the pronotum is slender and not strongly dense; the elytral pubescence distinctly sparser; the pubescence on the ventral surface is almost absent; and the erect setae on the ventral surface are more abundant. In the paratype the pronotum is more opaque and wider, and not striate-punctate; the longitudinal pubescent band on the pronotum is wider and strongly dense; the elytral pubescence is distinctly more abundant; the pubescence on the ventral surface is abundant; and the erect setae on the ventral surface are sparser. As the paratype belonging to the MNRJ was destroyed during the fire, it is not possible to know to which of the two forms it agreed. Comparing the pronotal sculpturing of the paratype from the BMNH with the holotype and two paratypes of *A. fraterculum*, it is possible to see that the pronotal sculpturing is very different: it is coarsely, sparsely punctate in the paratype from the BMNH; and confluently punctate in the other types of *A. fraterculum*. Thus, we can conclude that they do not belong to the same species. Furthermore, the punctures on the sides of the metaventrite are finer and denser in the paratype at the BMNH.

According to Galileo & Martins (2002) on the key (translated): "Pronotum with narrow, dense centro-longitudinal white pubescent band," leading to *A. fasciatum*; "Pronotum without longitudinal pubescent band or with the white pubescent band restricted to the posterior half, which is slender and sparse," leading to *A. simplicis* and *A. fraterculum*." However, as reported before, the longitudinal pubescent band on the pronotum is different in the holotype and paratype of *A. fasciatum*, and may or may not be present in the type series of *A. simplicis* (when present, it may be present from the anterior to posterior margin, or be more distinct only on the posterior half), and it is present from the anterior to posterior margin in the holotype and two paratypes of *A. fraterculum* (Figs 12, 15, 19). Therefore, the key is not useful to separate these three species.

We examined a specimen from the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso (Sinop) identified as *A. oberthueri* agreeing very well with the holotype of *M. fasciatum*, especially the sculpturing of the pronotum, general pubescence and erect setae. It is interesting to note that *A. oberthueri* (Figs 29–30) was described from Bolivia. Thus, it is probable that *A. fasciatum* is a junior synonym of *A. oberthueri*, especially because it also has the pronotum transversely striate-punctate, and the elytral and ventral pubescence as in the holotype of *A. fasciatum*. However, it will be necessary to study a large series of specimens to be sure about this eventual synonymy as well as about the identity of the paratype of *A. fasciatum* from the BMNH.

We think that the specimens recorded from French Guiana as *A. fasciatum* (Morvan & Roguet 2013) are *A. fraterculum*.

Material examined. – The holotype (Fig. 1-6) and one paratype (Fig. 7-11) were examined.

Anobrium fraterculum Galileo & Martins, 2002
(Fig. 12-21)

Anobrium fraterculum Galileo & Martins, 2002: 24;
Monné, 2005: 632 (cat.);
Monné *et al*., 2017: 79 (holotype);
Moura & Von Groll, 2017: 455 (paratype);
Monné, 2022: 1029 (cat.).

Remarks. – Galileo & Martins (2002) reported the holotype as being a male. However, it is a female, as correctly indicated on the identification label. Still according to them, the center of the pronotum has a narrow white pubescent band on the basal quarter. However, as mentioned before, the white pubescent band is distinct from the base to apex of the pronotum.

Anobrium simplicis Galileo & Martins, 2002
(Fig. 22-28)

Anobrium simplicis Galileo & Martins, 2002: 22;
Monné, 2005: 632 (cat.);
Martins *et al*., 2014b: 617 (distr.);
Monné *et al*., 2017: 80 (holotype);
Moura & Von Groll, 2017: 455 (paratype);
Monné, 2022: 1030 (cat.).

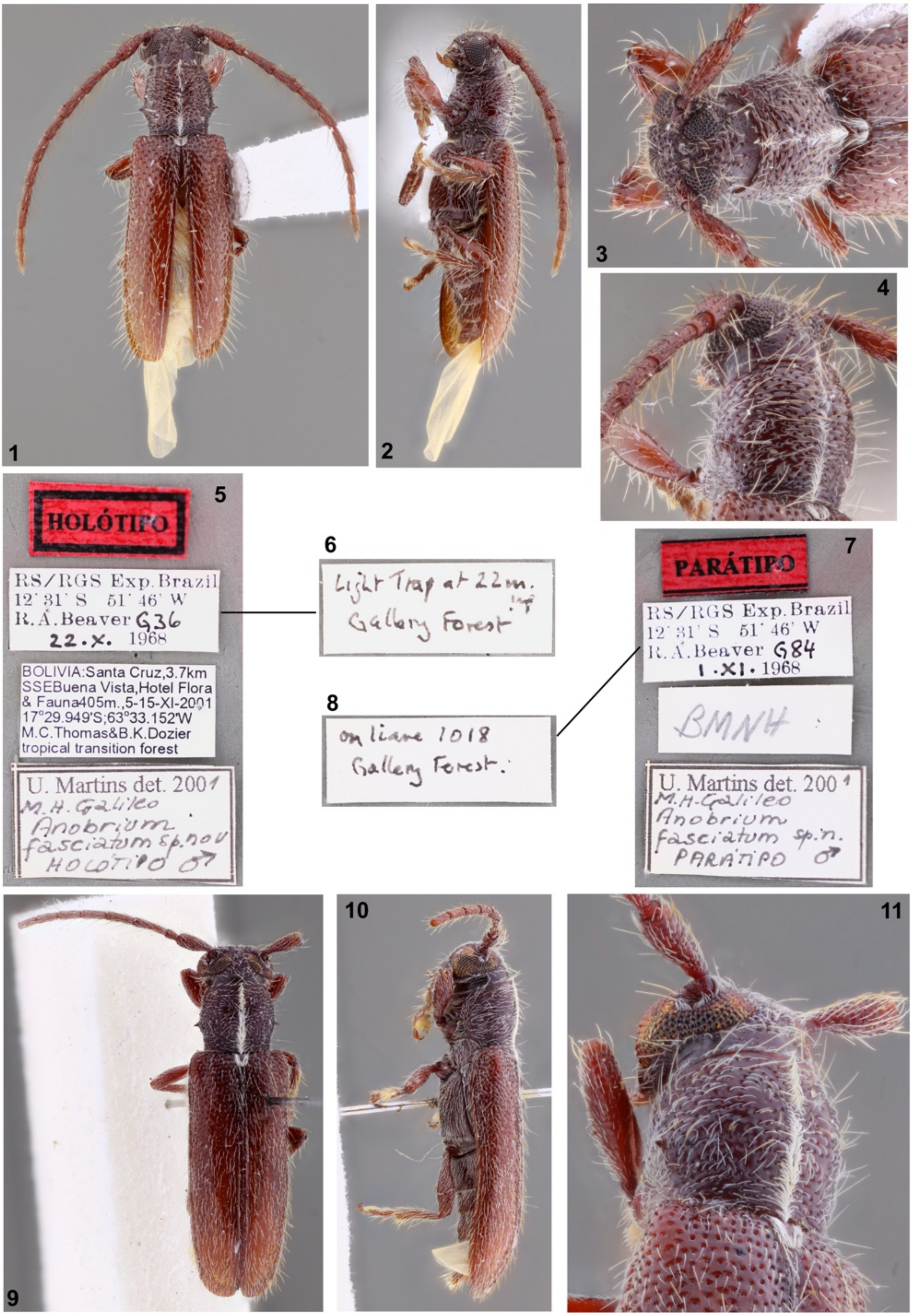
Remarks. – This species may be separated from *A. fasciatum* and *A. fraterculum* by the shorter erect elytral setae, as well as by the coarser and separated punctures on the sides of the metaventrite. As discussed before, the longitudinal pubescent band on the pronotum is very variable in this species.

Material examined (not including the type series). – BOLIVIA (**new country record**), *Santa Cruz*: Prov. Florida, Pampa Grande, 1 ♀, 25.X.1997, Langer leg. (FSCA).

Anobrium luridum (Breuning, 1940)
(Fig. 31-37)

Euteles lurida Breuning, 1940: 212;
Blackwelder, 1946: 606 (checklist);
Breuning, 1961a: 29; 1961b: 224 (cat.);
Zajciw, 1974: 70 (distr.);
Monné & Giesbert, 1994: 209 (checklist);
Monné, 1994: 65 (cat.).

Anobrium luridum
Galileo & Martins, 2002: 20;
Monné, 2005: 632 (cat.);
Monné, 2022: 1030 (cat.).



HOLÓTIPO

RS/RGS Exp. Brazil
12˚ 31' S 51˚ 46' W
R. A. Beaver G36
22.X. 1968

BOLIVIA:Santa Cruz,3.7km
SSEBuena Vista,Hotel Flora
& Fauna405m.,5-15-XI-2001
17°29.949'S;63°33.152'W
M.C.Thomas&B.K.Dozier
tropical transition forest

U. Martins det. 2001
M.H. Galileo
Anobrium
fasciatum sp.nov
HOLOTIPO ♂

Light Trap at 22m.
Gallery Forest

on liane 1018
Gallery Forest.

PARÁTIPO

RS/RGS Exp. Brazil
12˚ 31' S 51˚ 46' W
R. A. Beaver G84
1.XI. 1968

BMNH

U. Martins det. 2001
M.H. Galileo
Anobrium
fasciatum sp.n.
PARATIPO ♂

Fig. **1-11**. *Anobrium fasciatum* Galileo & Martins, 2002.

1-6. Holotype ♂ (MZSP 49849). **1**. Dorsal habitus. **2**. Lateral habitus. **3**. Oblique view of the head and pronotum. **4**. Oblique view of the head and pronotum. **5**. Labels. **6**. Back of one of the labels.

7-11. Paratype ♂ belonging to the BMNH. **7**. Labels. **8**. Back of one of the labels. **9**. Dorsal habitus. **10**. Lateral habitus. **11**. Oblique view of the head and pronotum.

Remarks. – This species was described from Brazil, with no further details, based on a single specimen (Figs 34–37). According to Breuning (1940) on his genus *Euteles* (currently, a junior synonym of *Anobrium* Belon, 1903) (translated): "Mesoventral process narrow, with a small median tubercle." Galileo & Martins (2002) also mentioned the existence of a tubercle on the mesoventral process of this species, and correctly identified it. There is a second specimen identified as "type" of *E. lurida* at BMNH (Figs 38–41), but this specimen is not a paratype, because the species was described based on a single specimen (Breuning 1940, 1961a). According to Breuning (1940) in the description of the antennae in *Euteles* (translated): "…the only specimen I have available …)." and Breuning (1961a) (translated): (*E. lurida*) Described by me based on one specimen from Brazil (British Museum)." Additionally, it does not agree with the holotype, because the white pubescent band on the pronotum is not Y-shaped on the posterior half (it is straight (Fig. 38) from the base to apex), there is no small smooth area on the center of the pronotum (present in the holotype (Fig. 34) of *E. lurida*), the distance between the upper eye lobes is narrower (Fig. 39) than the maximum diameter of the scape (wider than the maximum diameter of the scape (Fig. 36) in the holotype of *E. lurida*) and, more important, the elytra (Fig. 40) have no abundant decumbent pubescence (decumbent pubescence distinctly shorter and abundant (Fig. 37) in the holotype of *E. lurida*). These differences cannot be considered as sexual dimorphism because they do not occur in other species of the genus. . There is no doubt that Stephan Breuning saw the specimen named as *Euteles lurida* by Dejean (1835; 1836), and this specimen is the true holotype of the species, because that would be the only way for Breuning to recognize the genus and the species. Furthermore, according to Breuning (1940) (translated): "Scutellum as well as a narrow median longitudinal band on the pronotum, which is divided anteriorly [posteriorly], with whitish-yellow pubescence." Therefore, as the longitudinal pubescent band on center of the pronotum is not divided in the other specimen with type label in the BMNH collection (Fig. 38), it cannot be the holotype. As an additional proof that the specimen from the Dejean collection is the holotype of *E. lurida*, there is the description of the antennae in *Euteles* by Breuning (1961a), almost identical to that in Breuning (1940) (translated): "Antennae moderately strong, with 12 articles (doubtful indication, the type, the only known specimen having glued antennae) …" It is true that the second specimen has a label of identification identical to that of the holotype (respectively, Fig. 41 and 35) (handwriting by Breuning), but it is not possible to know when he added this label, therefore this specimen cannot be considered as a paratype (ICZN 1999). Regarding this information about the number of antennomeres, we believe that there is no doubt that the antennomeres IV–XI of the right antenna were glued to the apex of the antennomere IV of the left antenna. For now, it is not possible to know the identity of the second specimen with type label in the BMNH.

It is also not possible to study the specimen(s) used by Zajciw (1974) to record *A. luridum* from the Brazilian state of Espírito Santo.

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Espírito Santo*: Parque Sooretama, Linhares (MZSP 49217), 1 ♀, XI.1967, F. M. Oliveira leg. (MZSP).

Anobrium punctatum Galileo & Martins, 2002

(Fig. 42)

Anobrium punctatum Galileo & Martins, 2002: 21;
Monné, 2005: 632 (cat.);
Martins *et al.*, 2009: 523 (distr.);
Martins *et al.*, 2014a: 373 (distr.);
Monné *et al.*, 2017: 80 (holotype);
Monné, 2021: 1030 (cat.).

Remarks. – This species was described based on a single female from Brazil (Piauí, Corrente). Currently it is known from two states in Brazil (Piauí, Maranhão) (Monné 2022). The identity of the specimen from the Brazilian state of Maranhão is questionable. However, for now, we prefer not to formalize the exclusion of the species from the fauna of this state, especially due to the limited number of specimens at our disposal.

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Piauí*: Corrente, holotype ♀ (MZSP 49850), 23-27.XI.1993, Amarante, Brandão, Cancelo, Martins & Ponte leg. (MZSP).

Anobrium minimum Martins, Galileo & Limeira-de-Oliveira, 2009

(Fig. 43-44)

Anobrium minimum Martins *et al.*, 2009: 523;
Monné *et al.*, 2017: 80 (holotype);
Moura & Von Groll, 2017: 455 (paratype);
Monné, 2021: 1030 (cat.).

Remark. – This species was described and remains known only by the holotype and two paratypes from Brazil (Maranhão, Caxias) (Monné 2022).

Material examined. – BRAZIL, *Maranhão*: Caxias (Campus UEMA, Morro do Alecrim):

- holotype ♀ (MZSP 49851), 1-5.I.2009, F. Limeira-de-Oliveira leg. (MZSP);
- paratype ♀ (MZSP 49857), 25-30.XII.2008, F. Limeira-de-Oliveira leg. (MZSP).

Acknowledgments

We express our sincere thanks to Maxwell V. L. Barclay and Keita Matsumoto (BMNH) for the photographs of *Euteles lurida*.

References

Bezark L.G., 2022. – A photographic Catalog of the Cerambycidae of the World. New World Cerambycidae Catalog. Available from http://bezbycids.com/byciddb/wdefault.asp?w=n/ (Last accessed 14 February 2022.)

Blackwelder R.E., 1946. – Checklist of the coleopterous insects of Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and South America. Part 4. *Bulletin of the United States National Museum*, 185: 551 - 763.

Breuning S., 1940. – Novae species Cerambycidarum. IX. *Folia Zoologica et Hydrobiologica*, 10(1): 115 - 214.

Breuning S., 1961a. – Révision des Pteropliini (Col., Cerambycidae). *Pesquisas*, (5)9: 5 - 60.

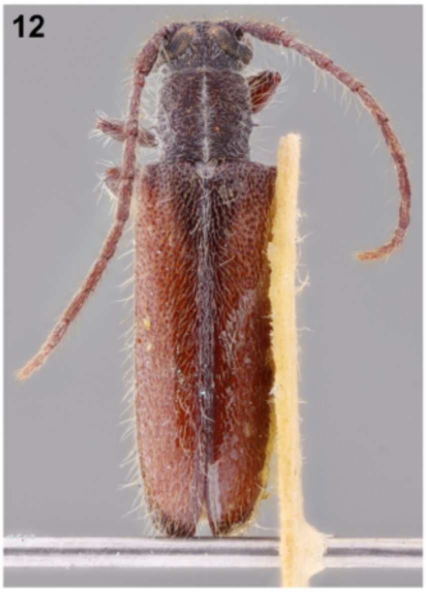
Breuning S., 1961b. – *Catalogue des Lamiaires du Monde* (Col., Cerambycidae). Museum G. Frey, Tutzing bei München, 4: 183 - 284.

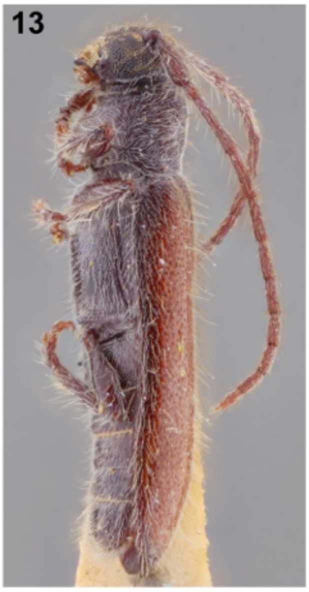
Dejean P.F.M.A., 1835. – *Catalogue des Coléopteres de la collection de M. le Comte Dejean*. [Livraison 4]. Méquignon-Marvis, Paris, pp. 257 - 360.

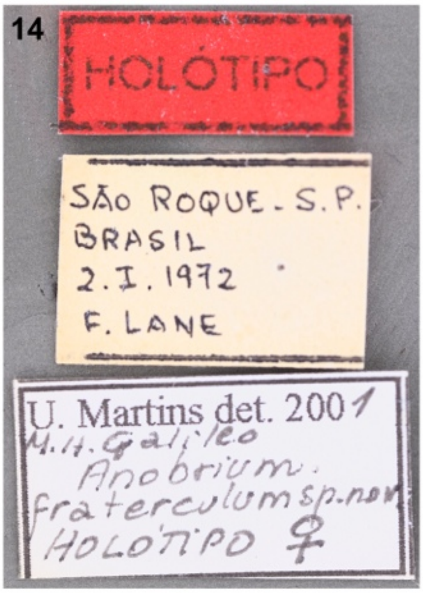
Dejean P.F.M.A., 1836. – *Catalogue des coléopteres de la collection de M. le comte Dejean. Troisieme édition, revue, corrigée et augmentée*. [Livraisons 1–4]. Méquignon-Marvis Pere et Fils, Paris, pp. 1 - 384.

Galileo M.H.M. & Martins U.R., 2002. – Gêneros de Pteropliini semelhantes a *Trichepectasis* Breuning, 1940 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae). *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia*, 42(2): 13 - 30.

ICZN (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature), 1999. – International Code of Zoological Nomenclature; London. xxx + 306 pp.


12

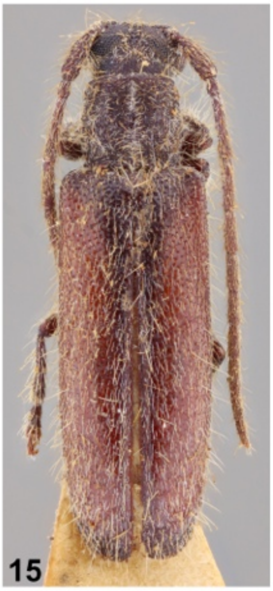

13

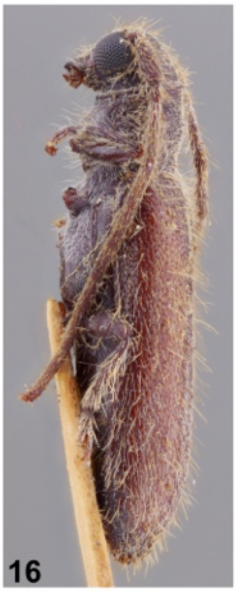

14

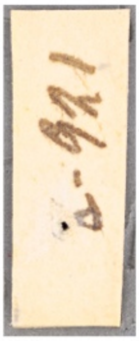
HOLÓTIPO

SÃo ROQUE - S.P.
BRASIL
2.I.1972
F. LANE

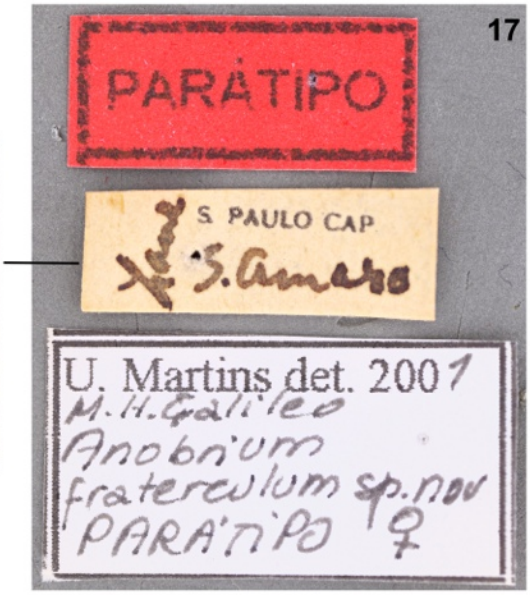
U. Martins det. 2001
M.H.Galileo
Anobrium.
fraterculum sp.nov
HOLÓTIPO ♀


15


16


18

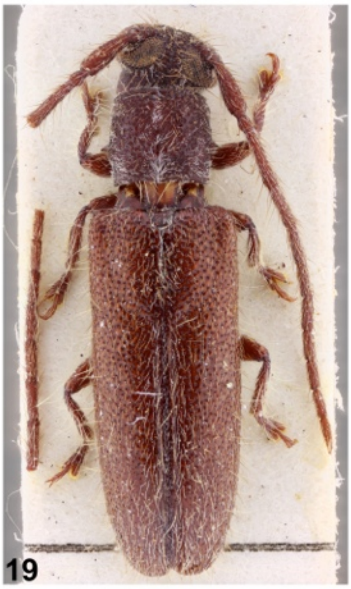
4-921

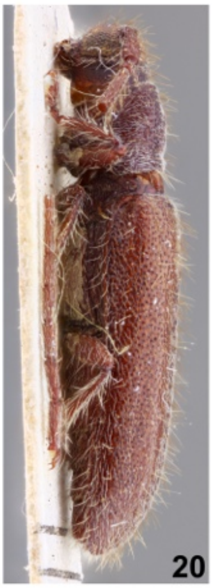

17

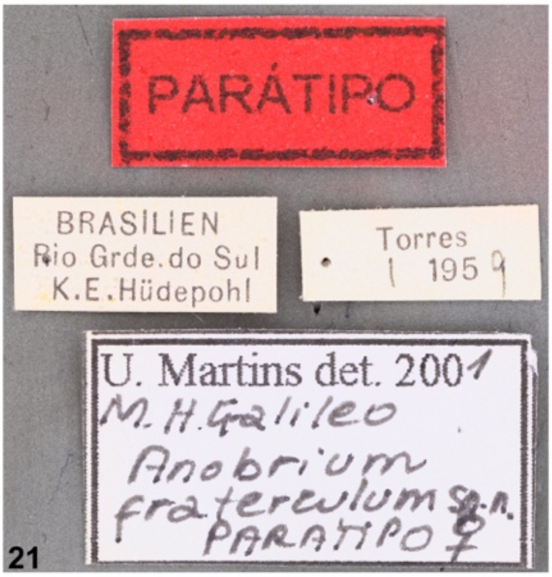
PARÁTIPO

S. PAULO CAP
S. Amaro

U. Martins det. 2001
M.H.Galileo
Anobrium
fraterculum sp.nov
PARÁTIPO ♀


19


20


21

PARÁTIPO

BRASILIEN
Rio Grde.do Sul
K.E.Hüdepohl

Torres
I 1959

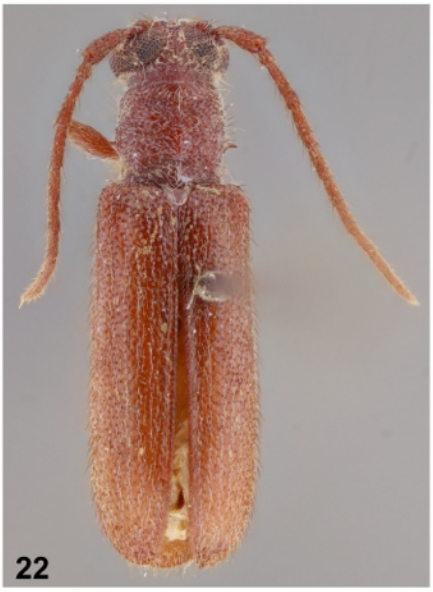
U. Martins det. 2001
M.H.Galileo
Anobrium
fraterculum sp.n.
PARÁTIPO ♀

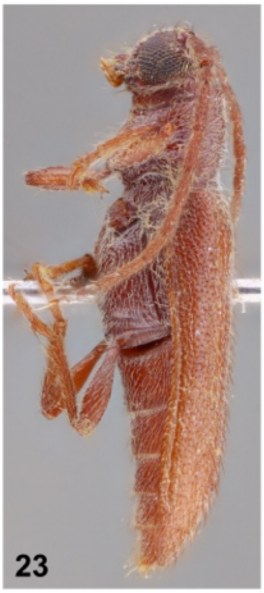
Fig. 12-21. *Anobrium fraterculum* Galileo & Martins, 2002.

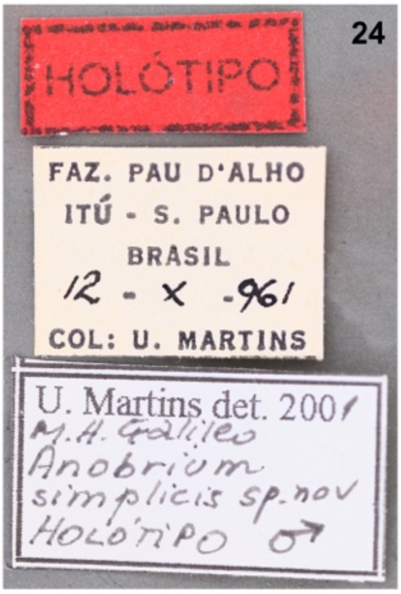
12-14. Holotype ♀ (MZSP 49846). **12**. Dorsal habitus. **13**. Lateral habitus. **14**. Labels.

15-18. Paratype ♀ (MZSP 49847). **15**. Dorsal habitus. **16**. Lateral habitus. **17**. Labels. **18**. Back of one of the labels.

19-21. Paratype ♀ (MZSP 49848). **19**. Dorsal habitus. **20**. Lateral habitus. **21**. Labels.


22

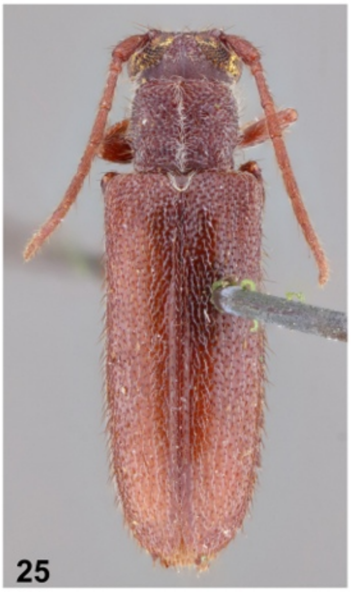

23

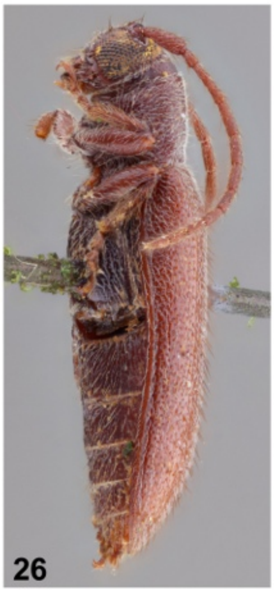

24

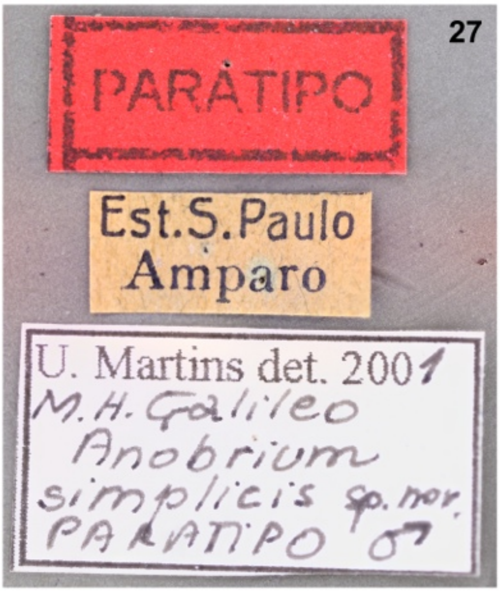
HOLÓTIPO

FAZ. PAU D'ALHO
ITÚ - S. PAULO
BRASIL
12 - x -961
COL: U. MARTINS

U. Martins det. 2001
M.H. Galileo
Anobrium
simplicis sp.nov
HOLÓTIPO ♂


25

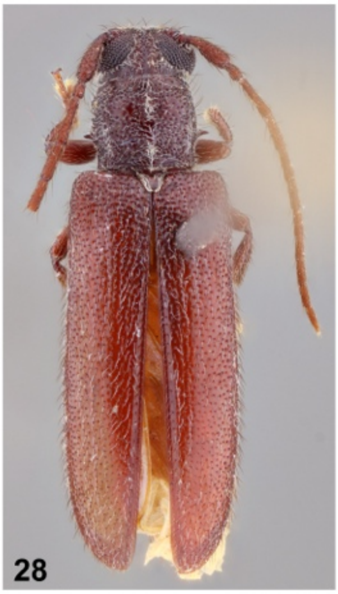

26

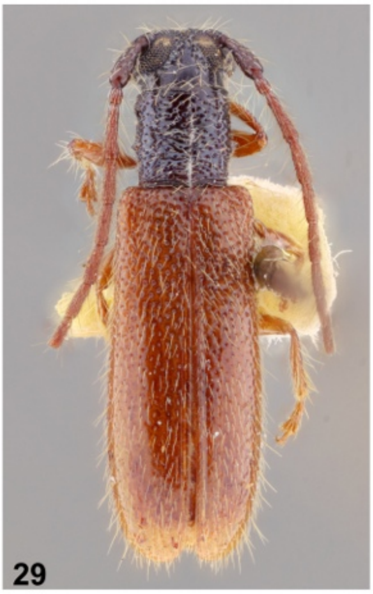

27

PARÁTIPO

Est.S.Paulo
Amparo

U. Martins det. 2001
M.H. Galileo
Anobrium
simplicis sp.nov.
PARÁTIPO ♂


28


29

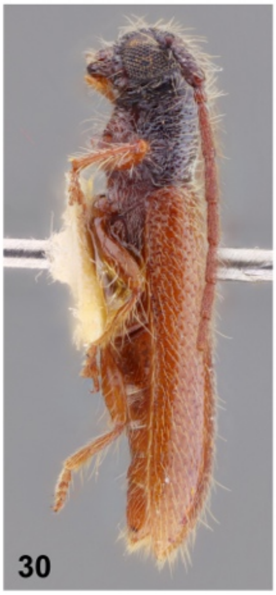

30

Fig. 22-28. *Anobrium simplicis* Galileo & Martins, 2002.

22-24. Holotype ♂ (MZSP 49852). **22**. Dorsal habitus. **23**. Lateral habitus. **24**. Labels.
25-27. Paratype ♂ (MZSP 49853). **25**. Dorsal habitus. **26**. Lateral habitus. **27**. Labels.
28. ♀ from Bolivia, dorsal habitus.

29-30. *Anobrium oberthueri* Belon, 1903, ♀ from Brazil, Mato Grosso, Sinop (MZSP 49854).
29. Dorsal habitus. **30**. Lateral habitus.

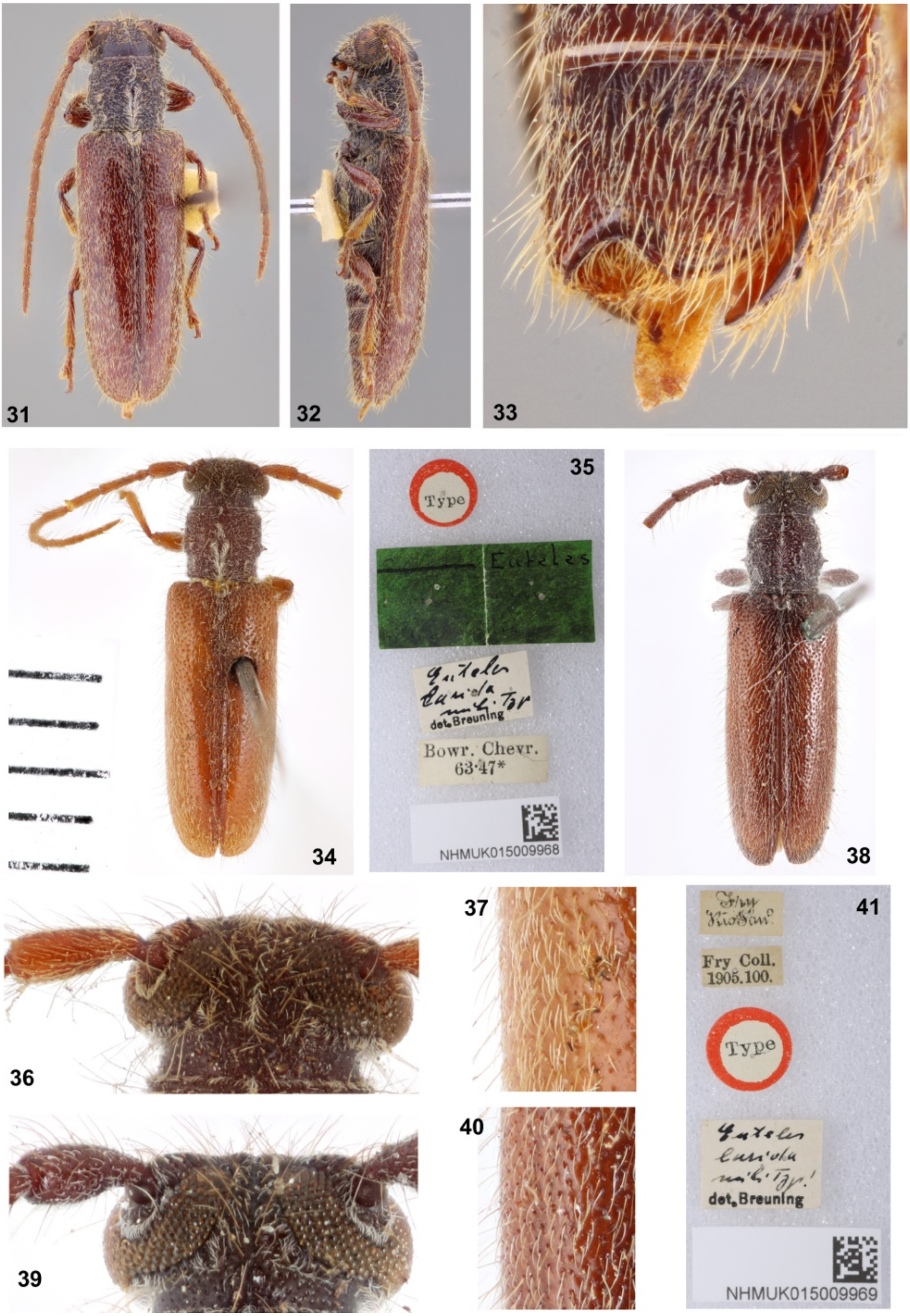
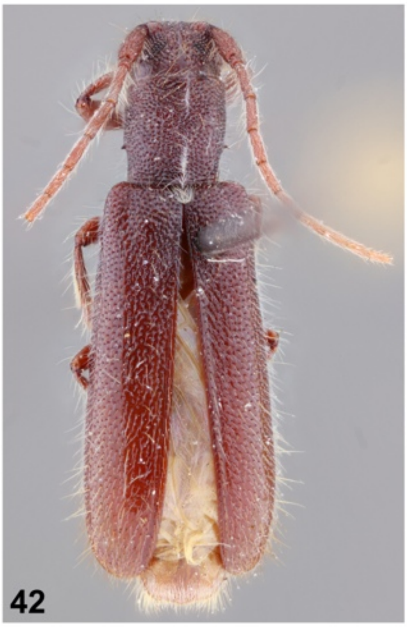


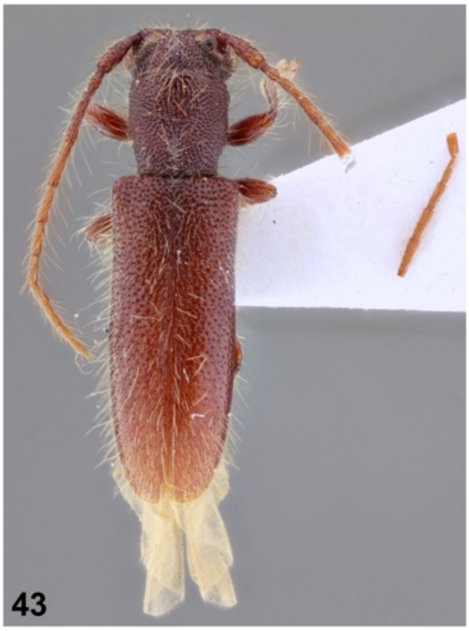
Fig. 31-41. *Anobrium luridum*.

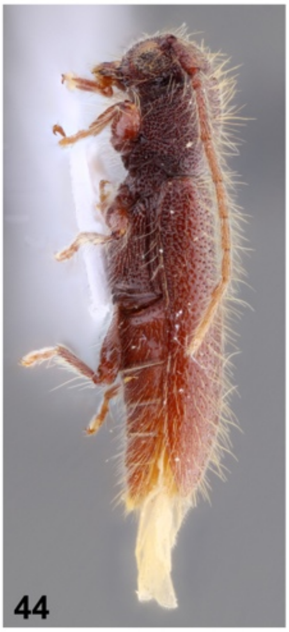
31-**33**. ♀ from Brazil (Espírito Santo, Linhares). **31**. Dorsal habitus. **32**. Lateral habitus. **33**. Sulcus of the apex of ventrite 5.

34-**37**. Holotype. **34**. Dorsal habitus. **35**. Labels. **36**. Upper eye lobes and scape. **37**. Elytral pubescence.

38-**41**. Specimen from BMNH identified as *A. luridum* and with type label. **37**. Dorsal habitus. **38**. Dorsal habitus. **39**. Upper eye lobes and scape. **40**. Elytral pubescence. **41**. Labels.







42. *Anobrium punctatum* Galileo & Martins (2002), holotype ♀, dorsal habitus.

43 - 44. *Anobrium minimum* Martins, Galileo & Limeira-de-Oliveira, 2009, holotype ♀. **43**. Dorsal habitus. **44**. Lateral habitus.

Lingafelter S.W., Wappes J.E. & Ledezma Arias J., 2017. – *Photographic guide to longhorned beetles of Bolivia.* Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, Washington. D. C., xxvi + 260 pp.

Martins U.R., Galileo M.H.M. & Limeira-de-Oliveira F., 2009. – Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) do Estado do Maranhão, Brasil. II *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia*, 49(38): 503 - 527.

Martins U.R., Santos-Silva A., Galileo M.H.M. & Limeira-de-Oliveira F., 2014b. – Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) dos estados do Piauí e Ceará, Brasil: espécies conhecidas, nova tribo, nova espécie e novos registros. *Iheringia*, Série Zoologia, 104(3): 373 - 384.

Martins U.R., Santos-Silva A., Galileo M.H.M. & Limeira-de-Oliveira F., 2014b. – Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) from state of Maranhão, Brazil. IV: new genus, new species, new synonym, new records. *Zoologia,* 31(6): 599 - 620.

Monné M.A., 1994. – *Catalogue of the Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of the Western Hemisphere. Part XV. Subfamily Lamiinae: Tribes Onciderini, Laticraniini and Pteropliini.* Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia, São Paulo, 108 pp.

Monné M.A., 2005. – Catalogue of the Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of the Neotropical Region. Part II. Subfamily Lamiinae. *Zootaxa*, 1023: 1 - 759.

Monné M.A., 2022. – Catalogue of the Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of the Neotropical region. Part II. Subfamily Lamiinae. Available from: https://cerambycids.com/catalog/ (Last accessed 15 February 2022.)

Monné M.A. & Giesbert E.F., 1994. – Checklist of the Cerambycidae and Disteniidae (Coleoptera) of the Western Hemisphere. Wolfsgarden Books, Burbank, 409 pp.

Monné M.A., Santos-Silva A. Casari S.A. & Monné M.L. 2017. – Checklist of Cerambycidae, Disteniidae and Vesperidae (Coleoptera) primary types of the Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil. *Zootaxa*, 4249(1): 1 - 104.

Morvan O. & Roguet J-P., 2013. – Inventaire des Cerambycidae de Guyane (Coleoptera). *Supplement au Bulletin de liaison d'ACOREP France "Le Coleopteriste,"* 7: 3 - 44.

Moura L.A. & Von Groll E., (2017. – Catalogue of Coleoptera type specimens housed in the collection of the Museu de Ciências Naturais, Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. *Zootaxa*, 4318(3): 439 - 473.

Tavakilian G.L. & Chevillotte H., 2021. – Titan: base de données internationales sur les Cerambycidae ou Longicornes. Available from: http://titan.gbif.fr/ (Last accessed 18 February 2022).

Wappes J.E., Morris R.F., Nearns E.H. & Thomas M.C. 2006. – Preliminary list of Bolivian Cerambycidae (Coleoptera). *Insecta Mundi*, 20(1–2): 1 - 45.

Zajciw D., 1974. – Contribuição para o estudo da fauna dos longicórneos (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) das florestas do Estado do Espírito Santo e principalmente da Reserva Biológica Soôretama. *Boletim Técnico do Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento Florestal*, 4: 37 - 91

Résumé

Santos-Silva A. & Bezark L. G., 2022. – A propos du genre *Anobrium* Belon (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Pteropliini). *Faunitaxys*, 10(39): 1 – 8.

Des données sur *Anobrium fasciatum* Galileo & Martins, 2002 sont fournies et la localité type est discutée, ainsi que l'identité d'un paratype. Le sexe de l'holotype d'*Anobrium fraterculum* Galileo & Martins, 2002 est corrigé et des notes sur les informations morphologiques de la description originale sont fournies. Les variations morphologiques chez *Anobrium simplicis* Galileo & Martins, 2002 est signalée et un nouveau signalement national est ajouté. L'identité de l'holotype d'*Anobrium luridum* (Breuning, 1940) est discutée. Nous fournissons de meilleures photos des holotypes de *A. punctatum* Galileo & Martins, 2002, et *A. minimum* Martins, Galileo & Limeira-de-Oliveira, 2009.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, longicorne, Pteropliini, taxonomie, *Anobrium*, région néotropicale.

Derniers articles publiés

Lacroix M., Coache A. & Filippi G., 2022. – Contribution à la connaissance des Sericinae de Sao Tomé et Principe (Coleoptera, Scarabaeoidea). *Faunitaxys*, 10(21) : 1 – 9. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(21)

Háva J. & Zahradník P., 2022. – A new *Adelina* Dejean, 1835 species from Mexico (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Diaperini). *Faunitaxys*, 10(22) : 1 – 5. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(22)

Delahaye N. & Kozlov A. O., 2022. – Etude du genre *Enneaphyllus* Waterhouse, 1877 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, Meroscelisini). *Faunitaxys*, 10(23) : 1 – 5. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(23)

Magnani F., Stockar R. & Lourenço W. R., 2022. – A new family, genus and species of fossil scorpion from the Meride Limestone (Middle Triassic) of Monte San Giorgio (Switzerland). *Faunitaxys*, 10(24): 1 – 7. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(24)

Háva J., 2022. – A new *Attagenus* species (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Attageninae) from Ivory Coast. *Faunitaxys*, 10(25): 1 – 3. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(25)

Ythier E. & Lourenço W. R., 2022. – A new species of *Lychas* C. L. Koch, 1845 from Thailand (Scorpiones: Buthidae). *Faunitaxys*, 10(26): 1 – 7. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(26)

Lourenço W. R. & Ythier E., 2022. – A new species of the genus *Scorpiops* Peters, 1861, subgenus *Euscorpiops* Vachon, 1980 from Laos (Scorpiones: Scorpiopidae). *Faunitaxys*, 10(27): 1 – 9. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(27)

Ythier E., 2022. – A new species of *Buthacus* Birula, 1908 from Western Algeria (Scorpiones: Buthidae). *Faunitaxys*, 10(28): 1 – 6. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(28)

Moretto P. & Minetti R., 2022. – Le véritable *Heliocopris bucephalus* (Fabricius, 1775). Description d’une nouvelle espèce et établissement d’une nouvelle synonymie (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Coprini). *Faunitaxys*, 10(29) : 1 – 12. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(29)

Vives E., 2022. – Cerambícidos nuevos o interesantes de Filipinas (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) (Pars-22). *Faunitaxys*, 10(30) : 1 – 3. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(30)

Huchet J-B. & Labatut S., 2022. – *Ataenius heinekeni* (Wollaston, 1854) découvert en France. Première citation pour la région paléarctique continentale (Coleoptera : Scarabaeoidea : Aphodiidae : Eupariinae). *Faunitaxys*, 10(31) : 1 – 7. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(31)

Háva J., 2022. – A contribution to knowledge of the Dermestidae (Coleoptera) fauna of Kyrgyzstan. *Faunitaxys*, 10(32): 1 – 3. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(32)

Ahrens D., 2022. – *Tetraserica takakuwai* **sp**. **nov**. – a further new species of *Tetraserica* Ahrens, 2004 from Thailand (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Melolonthinae: Sericini). *Faunitaxys*, 10(33) : 1 – 4. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(33)

Borer M. & Ehrmann R., 2022. – Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Parasphendale* Schulthess-Schindler, 1898 (Mantodea: Miomantidae) with description of a new species from East Africa. *Faunitaxys*, 10(34): 1 – 29. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(34)

Lourenço W. R. & Velten J., 2022. – Further insights on Cretaceous Burmite scorpions with the descriptions of a new genus and species (Scorpiones: Buthoidea: Buthidae). *Faunitaxys*, 10(35): 1 – 5. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(35)

Lanuza-Garay A., 2022. – A New Species of *Confluentia* Santos-Silva, Galileo & McClarin (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Colobotheini) from Panamá. *Faunitaxys*, 10(36): 1 – 3. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(36)

Lapèze J., 2022. – Le genre *Centronodus* Funkhouser (Hemiptera : Membracidae : Centronodinae) en Guyane française et description d'une nouvelle espèce. *Faunitaxys*, 10(37) : 1 – 19. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(37)

Qiu L., 2021. – A new species of *Oospira* Blanford, 1872 (Gastropoda: Stylommatophora: Clausiliidae) from Chongqing, China. *Faunitaxys*, 10(38) : 1 – 5. https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-10(38)

Faunitaxys est échangée avec les revues suivantes (« print versions ») :

– Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale G. Doria (Italie)
– Boletín de la Asociación española de Entomología (Espagne)
– Boletín de la Sociedad Andaluza de Entomología (Espagne)
– Bollettino del Museo di Storia Naturale di Venezia (Italie)
– Bulletin de la Société linnéenne de Lyon (France)
– Bulletin of Insectology (Italie)
– Heteropterus Rev. Entomol. (Espagne)
– Israel Journal of Entomology (Israel)
– Klapalekiana (République Tchèque)
– Koleopterologische Rundschau (Allemagne)
– Memorie del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona (Italie)
– Nova Supplementa Entomologica (Allemagne)
– Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington (USA)
– Revue suisse de Zoologie (Suisse)
– Spixiana (Allemagne)
– Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde A, Biologie (Allemagne)
– Zoosystematica Rossica (Russie)

Faunitaxys

Volume 10, Numéro 39, Juillet 2022

SOMMAIRE

A propos du genre *Anobrium* Belon (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Pteropliini).
Antonio Santos-Silva & Larry G. Bezark . . . . 1 – 8

CONTENTS

On some species of *Anobrium* Belon (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Pteropliini).
Antonio Santos-Silva & Larry G. Bezark . . . . 1 – 8

Illustration de la couverture : Mboyti, South Africa, along the Wild Coast.

Crédits photos:

© **Larry Bezark** : Fig. 1-37, 42-44 & couverture.
© **Maxwell V. L. Barclay** & **Keita Matsumoto** (BMNH) : Fig. 38-41.

Publié par l'Association Française de Cartographie de la Faune et de la Flore (AFCFF)